

SPAIN AND CHILLI.

The seizure of the Steamship "Meteor" - The Formal Complaint and the Libel of Information - Is the "Meteor" a Chilean Vessel?

There is much excitement to-day among the Spanish and Chilean authorities and merchants in this city, and their sympathizers, respectively, concerning the steamship Meteor, whose seizure, on suspicion that she was to enter the Chilean service against Spain, was reported yesterday.

The vessel lies at her wharf in South Brooklyn, with steam up, and at an early hour this afternoon her engines were working. She was, however, in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Davis, and cannot go to sea, though she was regularly cleared at the Custom House yesterday, after a full examination, which showed that she had nothing of a suspicious character on board.

She is, as already reported, a very fine vessel, perfectly adapted not merely for use as a privateer, but as a man-of-war. Having been built to catch and capture the pirate Abasco, she does not lack any of the qualities of a good war vessel; and she is in all respects a perfect ship.

She was launched in May, 1864, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where she was constructed for K. B. and J. M. Forbes (who are now her owners), and other men of Boston for the object already stated. Her machinery was made in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived here so late that when the vessel was completed she was not wanted for the service for which her builders intended her.

Afterwards she became a merchant vessel, and ran between this city and New Orleans. During that time she had on board two Parrott navy guns, which were originally to have been a part of her armament; but these were recently taken off, and she has now no arms.

The size of the vessel is as follows: - Length, 261 feet; width, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet 4 inches; and her measurement is 1480 tons. All her machinery is below the water line.

The agents of the vessel, Messrs. William Cary & Co., have acted with extreme care, and they assert that the present contemplated voyage was a strictly legal one; that the vessel was in good faith to be taken to Panama upon purely commercial business.

The owners, the Messrs. Forbes, make the same allegations, so far as any knowledge of theirs extends; and Captain Kemble insists that the suspicions that have been expressed that he would transfer the vessel at sea, to some other man, are totally unfounded. He says that his agreement was to take the vessel to Panama; and that he will do this if permitted unless washed into the sea, or the vessel should sink under him.

The owners of the vessel and the agents intend to prosecute the Government officers who detained the Meteor. They claim that having complied in all respects with the law, any action against them, founded on suspicion, must be taken at the peril of the persons concerned.

The seizure of the Meteor in this case were taken yesterday morning, while the customs authorities were holding the vessel's papers by request of the Spanish authorities. The following is the formal complaint.

THE FORMAL COMPLAINT. (Received January 23, 1866) CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN NUEVA YORK.

To the Honorable Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney.

The undersigned, Acting Consul at the port of New York, of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, being duly sworn, deposes and complains before you, Honor, that a certain steam vessel called the Meteor, now in the harbor of New York, has been and is being fitted out in the port of New York, with intent that she should be used in violation of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States in such case made, provided, be employed in the service of the Government of Chili to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects and property of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, a Government with whom the United States are at peace.

And this deponent further complains that the said Meteor is of a build to especially adapt her to be used as a belaguered cruiser as aforesaid, and that she intends forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of your honor to commit hostilities as aforesaid.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully prays that your honors will be graciously pleased to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and to order the said Meteor to be seized and returned to the jurisdiction of your honors as aforesaid, and to order that she be forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of your honor to commit hostilities as aforesaid.

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FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Should We Have a War in Mexico? - Full Particulars of the Capture of the Liberal Party now under Sentence of Death - Occupation of Monterey by the French - Condition of the City and its Inhabitants - A Reign of Terror - The News of President Juarez's and General Negrete's Crossing into Texas Received in Matamoros - What is Thought of the "Movement" There - Firing across the Rio Grande - A Serious Affair.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, January 4. - "Should we have a war in Mexico?" is the question over the border. "Will the United States assist us in expelling the invaders of our territory?" is the question. "Will America declare war against Maximilian?" inquire foreign powers. Who can answer these questions? It is reported that General Grant said that Maximilian must leave Mexico. That looks like war, but surely, from a military point of view, "we shall have no war," said the Secretary of State to a friend recently. That is not a warlike view, surely, from an administrative point of view.

One report is waited to us from Washington, that the machinery was made in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived here so late that when the vessel was completed she was not wanted for the service for which her builders intended her.

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FOURTH REGIMENT.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF OHIO.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESS. Senate. WASHINGTON, January 25. - Mr. Foot (Vt.) asked to be excused from service on the Committee on Pensions. So ordered.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) was excused from service on the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the guarantee of a republican form of government, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented the petition of Paul S. Forbes, asking for relief from a contract for the building of a vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania asking for such action as shall prevent any States from making distinctions in civil rights on account of color, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Hendrick (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Oregon, which, at the request of Mr. Williams, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims, making it a penal offense to charge more than \$10 for collecting a soldier's claim. Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired, and the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) took the floor against the bill, House of Representatives. The House resumed the consideration of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) opposed it, stating, among other reasons, that certain States entitled to be heard were not on this floor by their representatives to be heard.

Billiard Match. CLEVELAND, January 25. - Hawley won a billiard match for the championship of the State of Ohio last night, by two points.

The Iron-clad Monadoock. BOSTON, January 25. - The brig Rosemary, from Pernambuco, reports that she saw the United States iron-clad Monadoock going into Pernambuco on December 23d, in company with two convoys.

The steamer Russia, from Boston, had arrived out in bad condition. A survey had been held, and she will probably be condemned.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 25. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

SECOND BOARD. 2500 City & Municipal, 91; 100 Excelsior, 100; 100 sh N Central, 44; 100 sh Maple Shade, 1; 20 sh Penn, 54; 10 sh Cam & Am b 15; 100 sh Sch, N. p., 57; 1 sh do, 15.

VIRGINIA. THE VAGRANT LAW AND THE FREEDMEN - ORDER OF GENERAL TERRY. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, January 24, 1866. - By a statute law passed at the present session of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "A bill providing for the punishment of vagrants," it is enacted, among other things, that any justice of the peace, upon the complaint of any one of certain officers named, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person alleged to be vagrant, and cause such person to be apprehended and brought before him, and that if, upon due examination, said justice of Peace shall find that such person is a vagrant within the definition of vagrancy contained in said statute, he shall issue his warrant directing such person to be employed for a term not exceeding three months, and by any constable of the county wherein the proceedings are had, be bared out for the best wages which can be procured, his wages to be applied to the support of himself and his family. The said statute further provides that, in case any vagrant so hired shall, during his term of service, run away from his employer without sufficient cause, he shall be apprehended on the warrant of a Justice of the Peace, and returned to the custody of his employer, who shall then have, free of any further hire, the services of such vagrant for one month, in addition to the original term of hiring, and that any employer shall then have power, if authorized by a Justice of the Peace, to work such vagrant with ball and chain. The said statute specifies the persons who shall be considered vagrants, and is liable to the penalties imposed by it. Among those declared to be vagrants are: - All persons who, not having the wherewith to support their families, live idly and without employment, refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers for the like work in this State, when the same can be procured; and who, when the same can be procured, refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers for the like work in this State, when the same can be procured.

In many counties of this State meetings of employers have been held, and unjust and wrongful combinations have been entered into for the purpose of depressing the wages of the freedmen below the real value of their labor, and far below the prices formerly paid to masters for labor performed by their slaves. By reason of these combinations, wages utterly inadequate to the support of themselves and their families have in many places become the usual and common wages of the freedmen. The effect of the statute in question will be therefore to compel the freedmen, under penalty of punishment as criminals, to accept and labor for the wages established by the combinations of employers. It places them wholly in the power of their employers, and it is easy to foresee that even were no such combination now exists, the temptation to form them offered by the statute will be too strong to be resisted, and that such inadequate wages will become the common and usual wages throughout the State. The ultimate effect of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated, a condition which will be slavery in all but its name. It is therefore ordered that no magistrate, civil officer, or other person shall in any way or manner apply or attempt to apply the provisions of said statute to any colored person in this department.

By command of Major-General A. H. TERRY. E. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General. -The Russian Government has placed a war steamer at the disposal of the Collins Telegraph Company, and has given instructions to the Russian authorities to afford every possible assistance to the company in their operations.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY FLOUR. "Pride of the West." "Musliman." "Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice." "Lewistown." BROOKE & PUGH. 161mo Nos. 1781 and 1788 MARKET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE. - Miss Hosmer should have made her debut in this city in Fazio, it is so far superior to her "Camille." Miss Hosmer - who, after all, is no novice on the stage - has been from the first badly drilled. She has learned in a very bad school. She has been taught to rant; she has been taught to pervert the advantage of her position rather than to make use of it. But with all these drawbacks, we consider that if she has any special talent it is for high tragedy. But then it must be dignity, anger, jealousy, not love or tenderness, that is the ruling passion, for in these two last sentiments, as in pathos, she is utterly wanting.

The last act of Miss Hosmer's "Fazio" is the best, perhaps, because, being mad, her exaggeration is not out of place. Miss Hosmer's worst scene was the scene before the judge, where she was waiting in earnestness and dignity. When she denounces her husband it is under the influence of a wild, mad-dog jealousy. She has been taught to rant; she has been taught to pervert the advantage of her position rather than to make use of it. But with all these drawbacks, we consider that if she has any special talent it is for high tragedy. But then it must be dignity, anger, jealousy, not love or tenderness, that is the ruling passion, for in these two last sentiments, as in pathos, she is utterly wanting.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. - Mr. Clark fills the house and the hearts of his audience with gladness every night.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. - Arch-nap-pie, with its fine scenery, its good cast, and Miss Orton's admirable "Arrah," holds the public still.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. - This place of amusement for the million, is always full. Expectation is on tip-toe to see the debut of the Shakespearean Clown, Walcott, who appears on Monday.

AUCTION SALES. J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS. - New Auction House, No. 57 CHESTNUT STREET.

ISAAC NATHAN, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER. - N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS. Only one square below the Exchange.

STANDARD SCALES. Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required. A uniform standard of weight, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, MASONIC HALL, No. 715 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HYDE'S PATENT AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING COFFEE BROWNER. FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS, Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee.

By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown. Instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown. CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION. For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the United States Hospitals, First-class Hotels, and Grocers. Now having them in use. Also, HYDE'S PATENT AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER.

On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER, will suit any STOVE or RANGE. The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES TIME. ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two pounds in the usual way. BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

FOR SALE BY HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY HYDE & TINGLEY, No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

TEMPLE OF FASHION. Small Profits. Quick Sales. HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. BOURNE, 128th and 3rd Sts. No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT NO. 3 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1866.

DRY GOODS--RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIKEN'S, No. 828 ARCH STREET.

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c per yard. Extra heavy Fover-loom do., yarn bleached, 81c per yard. Extra qualities and widths do. do., 91c to 91 1/2c.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Every size, from 14 yards up to 7 yards long. Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES. Bath Towels, from 50c. up. Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up. Heavy Hack Towels, wide red ends, at 37c.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. A very handsome Hack Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87c., 81., and 81 1/2c.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our customers' hands, they may rely on getting the best Shirr Bosoms possible for the price.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkts., in every style, at Importer's prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the price.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 118th and 2nd Sts. No. 828 ARCH STREET. SPECIAL NOTICE. - GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WALL PAPERS. NEW FALL STYLES. PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS. HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS. SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Tenth street.

J. J. & F. B. WILLIAMS, LUMBER, 128th and 3rd Sts. No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE OPERA GLASSES. A VERY LARGE VARIETY. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Tenth Street.

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS. 128th and 3rd Sts. No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT NO. 3 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1866.

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DRY GOODS--RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113 N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from \$2.50 up to \$5 a doz. A cheap lot of Ladies' Doilies, 41 1/2c, 41 1/2c, and 22 a doz.

300 doz. Linen Hack Towels, from 25 cts. up to 50 cts. One lot of French worked Table Linens, 25 cts. Towel-loom Table Linens. Linen Table Cloths. Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard. Bird-eye Linen. Linen Hack Towel, by the yard. Best makes Shirring Linens. Russia Crash, by the yard. Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkts.

Ladies' Linen Hdkts., 11, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, 30, 31, 35, and 37 1/2 cts. Gents' Linen Hdkts., 25 up to 75 cts. One lot of Ladies' Tricked Hdkts., all linen, 50 cts. One lot of French worked Table Linens, 25 cts. Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkts., 25 cts. up to 80 cts. Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkts. Gents' Hemmed Hdkts. Gents' colored-border Hdkts. Ladies' Linen Crash. One lot of Border Lace Veils, new style, 42 1/2c, very cheap.

Very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked. White Goods, White Goods. A new lot of White Goods, very cheap, 26, 31, 37 1/2, 44, 50, and 60 cts a yard. Ladies' and Children's Linen Hdkts., in every style, at Importer's prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the price. Bird-eyes, all qualities! Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful set Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 25c. up.

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